

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

H. C. MENDS-GIBSON,

D.P.H., Camb., etc.

FOR THE


WANGFORD

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

For the Year 1903.

BUNGAY :

H. W. SHORT, PRINTER, MARKET PLACE.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30232016>

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AS TO THE

Sanitary Condition of the Wangford Rural District.

To the Chairman and Members of

THE WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN,

I am again, for the benefit of the new members, giving you the extract from the Local Government Board instructions with regard to the different features to be touched upon in all M.O.H. reports :—

“The report should be chiefly concerned with the conditions affecting health in the District, and with the means for improving those conditions. It should contain an account, brought up to the year under review, of the sanitary circumstances of the District, and of any improvement or deterioration which may have occurred during the year in these circumstances. Care should be taken to report fully and explicitly on the influences threatening to affect injuriously the public health in the District, and on the action which has been taken, or which may still be needed, with a view to combat those influences. It is of especial importance that the Medical Officer of Health should record what action has been

taken to remedy unhealthy conditions which have been reported by him in previous annual reports, or in special reports presented during the year under review, and that attention should be called afresh, year by year, to such as remain as unremedied."

The Local Government Board also suggests the various headings under which the necessary information can be most usefully arranged, and such headings as answer my purpose I have adopted.

The Wangford Rural District is divided into two subdivisions, Bungay and Beccles, containing the following parishes :—

CENSUS RETURN FOR 1901 AND 1891.

BUNGAY DIST.	1901	1891	BECCLES DIST.	1901	1891
Bungay St. Mary	1673	1759	Barsham ..	251	299
„ Holy Trinity	1641	1801	Ellough ..	127	140
All Saints ..	233	241	North Cove ..	240	235
Flixton ..	193	168	Redisham ..	117	169
Homersfield ..	139	160	Ringsfield ..	321	309
Mettingham ..	318	325	St. Andrew's ..	373	484
St. Cross ..	189	222	Shadingfield ..	155	159
St. James' ..	187	201	Shipmeadow ..	245	223
St. John's ..	72	93	Sotterly ..	221	246
St. Lawrence ..	211	247	Weston ..	217	253
St. Margaret's } Ilketshall }	250	268	Willingham ..	138	115
St. Margaret's } Southelmham }	121	123	Worlingham ..	181	198
St. Michael's ..	84	116			
St. Peter's ..	93	79			
Totals ..	5404	5803	Totals ..	2586	2829

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.

The twenty-six parishes forming the Wangford Union are situated in the valley of the Waveney, in the County of Suffolk. These parishes vary in population from about 1670 to 93. The surface is undulating, the highest point being about two miles south of Bungay, the lowest, Bungay itself. The entire population is agricultural, excepting in the small town of Bungay. The subsoil is chiefly clay.

2. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

I think I may say during the four years I have been in office that a very great improvement has taken place in several of the country districts, moree specially on the Sotterly Hall, Worlingham Hall, and Flixton Hall estates, where everything is being done to further the health and comforts of the occupiers.

In the town of Bungay six new cottages, each with three bedrooms, have been erected, and two others are nearing completion. One cottage has been pulled down as unfit for habitation.

In the Parishes of Weston and Willingham five new cottages have been erected, but certificates under the Water Act have not yet been granted.

There is one thing I hope to be able to materially improve during the coming year, and that is the over-crowding cases, more particularly in the town of Bungay, for although there is a good deal of over-crowding in the country Districts it is not, of course, nearly so injurious to health as in the town, where houses are

crowded up together with often a very deficient source of thorough ventilation; whilst in the country, however small the accommodation, the occupants of the cottages have fresher and purer air to breathe through the day.

3. SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE, CONDITIONS OF SEWERS AND HOUSE DRAINS, METHODS OF DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

In the town of Bungay the Pail System is used and is admirably carried out under the direct supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, and is quite satisfactory. There are a few W.C.'s, but all of them are received into cesspits and are emptied as required by the owners.

The Country Districts.—All the middens that I cannot get converted into the pail system I am having repaired, and, where necessary, covered in with free ventilation, for the injurious effects of all closets is very much increased if not kept perfectly dry.

The Drainage.—The only drainage in the District is that which is in connection with the town of Bungay. There is never any indication of accumulated surface water or improper scour of street surface, as there are fourteen points of discharge of the sewers. These sewers carry off all the foul water together with the rain-fall.

4. WATER SUPPLY.

The town of Bungay.—This is supplied by wells varying in depth and fitted with pumps, the new one in Earsham street has been a great boon to the inhabitants of that part of the town, whilst the continuous rain has proved most acceptable as regards the water supply.

Country Districts.—These are chiefly supplied by surface water, which collects in shallow ponds; this of

course is far from satisfactory, for many of the ponds are liable to contamination, especially when they are so situated that the drainage from arable land is their only source of supply. In these cases the analysis of the water cannot be what should be desired, the *correct* remedy lies in sinking deep wells, which is hardly practicable in scattered country districts ; but, as I have before pointed out, much could be done if the rain-water was collected from the thousands of square feet of roofing and passed through a rain-water separator, and boiled before use—or, better still, to employ a polarite filter, which would make the water more palatable and do away with the necessity of boiling. I strongly advise all landlords to carry out this suggestion.

5. PLACES OVER WHICH THE COUNCIL HAVE SUPERVISION,

viz. :

COWSHEDS, SLAUGHTER HOUSES, DAIRIES, MILK SHOPS,
AND OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is one Slaughter House under the authority in St. Margaret's Ilketshall. The occupier keeps his premises scrupulously clean, and I have never found anything to complain of.

COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES REGISTERED.

Throughout the District there are 31. All of these I have personally inspected, and am glad to be able to inform you that, with the exception of two, they are in a very fair state, and much improvement has taken place generally, and this is due in a great measure to the constant and systematic visiting of your Sanitary Inspector.

During the past year, at *Weston*, the old dairy and wash-house adjoining the premises have been pulled down, and a new dairy has been built, fitted with the latest improvements.

At *Shadingfield* an additional corrugated iron shed has been added to the cowsheds, which was much needed.

6. NUISANCES.

PROCEEDINGS FOR THEIR ABATEMENT, AND ANY
REMAINING UNABATED.

The Inspector's summary will be found at the end of this report, and shows how much has been done. The whole District is visited once a fortnight. In one instance legal proceedings were taken after formal notice had been given.

7. METHODS OF DEALING WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Medical Men notify promptly, and, as I stated in my last report, they have always assisted me in every way, and I again thank them for the help they have rendered; if I am not asking too much, it would save an immense number of unnecessary journeys if they would let me know when the notified cases are free of infection, for in many instances desquamation after Scarlet Fever goes on for a long time, and until it has all ceased, disinfecting is useless. I am sorry to say efficient isolation is to a great extent quite impossible among the working classes, and in most cases the disease has to run its course through all the occupants of the house. The Formic Sulphugator candle has been used for disinfecting during the past year. These candles combine Sulphurous Acid and Formic Aldehyde, which I consider much more efficient than the plain Sulphur

Fumes previously used. In several cases the blankets, when necessary, have been dipped in a 1 per 1000 solution of perchloride of mercury.

At the commencement of the year we had a great scare through a consignment of infected Army blankets coming into the District, but from the prompt measures which I took in collecting and destroying them, I am pleased to say that we had only one case of Typhoid from that cause, and that was through a person visiting a friend outside your District who was suffering from Typhoid, supposed to be caught from a blanket sold to him by Messrs. Wightman. Messrs. Wightman were not in the slightest degree blamable as regards the blankets, as they were informed that they had been properly disinfected by the Government officials. Messrs. Wightman assisted me in every way that lay in their power in tracing the destinations of the said blankets, and it was in a great measure through their prompt assistance that I was so successful in preventing what might have been a serious calamity. This was a busy and anxious time for me, and I now take the opportunity to thank your Board for the assistance you gave me by making yourselves responsible to the purchasers for the loss incurred by the destruction of the blankets.

8. PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

This year your District has been exceptionally free from any serious outbreak of an infectious character, and the number of notifications of infectious diseases only amounts to 53, while in 1902 there were 71, and if we deduct Erysipelas and Chicken-pox it leaves only 42, which were made up of Diphtheria 13, Scarlet Fever 22,

Enteric or Typhoid Fever 7. These figures I am sure you will consider are most satisfactory, which shows the healthy state of the District generally. The rate per 1000 of population, deducting Erysipelas and Chicken-pox, is only 5·29.

The subjoined Tables show the number of notifications in each parish, and column 7 shows the number of houses in the Bungay District in which Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever broke out; and that number you will see amounts to 23, and in the Beccles District 4. This is at the rate of 1 in every 70·72 of the inhabited houses.

BUNGAY DISTRICT.

Parishes.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.	Erysipelas.	Varicella.	TOTAL.	Number of houses attacked.
Bungay ..	2	9	7	2	3	23	11
All Saints ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Flixton ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Homersfield ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Mettingham ..	1	1	..	..	1	3	2
St. Cross ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
St. James' ..	6	..	..	..	..	6	5
St. John's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence ..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1
St. Margaret's } Ilketshall }	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's } Southelmham }	..	4	..	1	..	5	1
St. Michael's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Peter's ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	10	17	7	5	4	43	23

BECCLES DISTRICT.

Parishes.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.	Erysipelas.	Chicken-pox.	TOTAL.	Number of houses attacked.
Barsham	1	..	1	..
Ellough	1	..	..	..	1	1
North Cove	1	..	1	..
Redisham
Ringsfield ..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1
St. Andrew's	3	..	..	..	3	1
Shadingfield
Shipmeadow
Sotterly
Weston
Willingham
Worlingham	1	..	..	..	1	1
Totals ..	3	5		2		10	4

Diphtheria.—With the exception of one case, which ended fatally, these were all of a very mild type, and out of the 13 cases two only occurred in the town of Bungay; 6 in St. James'; and 3 in one house in Ringsfield. The others were isolated cases.

Scarlet Fever.—Out of the 22 cases there was not one death, which proves the mildness of the form of the disease; one case is most extraordinary, where a child had it twice within twelve months. I have never known such a thing happen before, not in all my experience as Deputy Medical Officer of Health to the largest District in England, a district comprising an area of 1200 square

miles. That this case was one of pure Scarlet Fever there can be no doubt, as it was followed each time by desquamation and nephritis, the typical rash being present at the commencement.

Enteric (or Typhoid) Fever.—There have been only 5 houses in which this disease have occurred, and only one death in the whole District.

Measles.—No outbreak of any importance and no schools closed on this account.

Whooping Cough.—This has been rather prevalent, but of a mild type, and no schools closed.

Erysipelas.—There have been a few cases of Erysipelas, but none of a contagious character, and all have been isolated cases.

Varicella (or Chicken-pox).—This is a mild complaint peculiar to children, and although only 4 cases have been notified, there is no doubt there have been many more, as it is generally treated without the assistance of a medical man. I think it is a pity to include it among diseases necessary to be notified; it is not included in the tables of the Local Government Board, and does not actually mitigate against the health of the District.

Cancer.—I am sorry to say that this most dreadful of all diseases is yearly becoming more prevalent, not only in your District, but throughout the whole kingdom. In this District alone there have been no less than 10 deaths, this being at a rate of 1·25 per 1000 of population; last year there were 7 cases, this being at the rate of ·88, proving a considerable increase. In 1900 the death-rate in England and Wales was ·83 per 1000, while in 1864 it was only ·39 per 1000; since then

it has been steadily increasing. Why this District is so prone to Cancer I have failed to discover. It being a contagious disease, there cannot be too much care taken in vigorous disinfecting of all the discharges, not only fæcal, but everything that comes from the person suffering from this disease.

Phthisis and other Tubercular Diseases.—This has also a very high death-rate, but has decreased from last year; for in 1902 it was 1·64 per 1000; in 1903 it is ·75 per 1000. I hope one day to see a place erected in the districts where cases among the poorer classes can be treated by the open-air treatment; the saving of life would be considerable, for in the District a cure is hardly ever effected.

9. VITAL STATISTICS.

Population (including Workhouse), estimated to the middle of 1903, 1926; registered Births (males 85, females 94), 179; registered Deaths (males 48, females 51), 99.

Births.—In the whole District 179 births were registered. In 1902 there were 207.

Last year in Bungay the Births were: Males 38, Females, 21; total 59.

In the Country Districts: Males 47, Females 73; total 120.

The Birth-rate per 1000 is therefore 22·5, while in 1902 it was 26·1, thus showing a decrease of 3·6.

Deaths.—This year there were 99 Deaths, in 1902 there were 130, this is a decrease of 31. The Death-rate of last year was 12·4 per 1000, showing a decrease from last year of 3·7.

Infantile Mortality (or deaths under 1 year).—The rate last year was 78·2 per 1000 Births registered, which is 13·5 less than the previous year. In England and Wales it is 118 per 1000. During my term of office the Infantile mortality has been as follows:—

In 1900	the rate was	125	per 1000.
In 1901	„	131·9	„
In 1902	„	91·7	„
In 1903	„	78·2	„

This I consider is most satisfactory, and no doubt it is due in a great measure to the general sanitary improvements which have been made in your District during the past four years.

The following Table shows the distribution of deaths in each parish in the two Districts:—

PARISHES IN THE BUNGAY DISTRICT.	POPULATION CENSUS, 1901.	DEATHS.
Bungay, St. Mary	1673	22
„ Holy Trinity	1641	16
All Saints	233	3
Flixton	193	2
Homersfield	139	4
Mettingham	318	4
St. Cross	189	2
St. James'	187	1
St. John's	72	1
St. Lawrence .. .	211	3
St. Margaret's Ilketshall ..	250	3
St. Margaret's Southelmham	121	1
St. Michael's	84	1
St. Peter's	93	2

PARISHES IN THE BECCLES DISTRICT.	POPULATION CENSUS, 1901.	DEATHS.
Barsham . . .	251	2
Ellough . . .	127	1
North Cove . . .	240	2
Redisham . . .	117	..
Ringfield . . .	321	3
St. Andrew's . . .	373	2
Shadingfield . . .	155	1
Shipmeadow . . .	245	3
Sotterly . . .	221	2
Weston . . .	217	1
Willingham . . .	138	1
Worlingham . . .	181	1
Workhouse . . .	..	15

Zymotic Death-rate.—Under this head are included deaths from Typhoid, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhœa, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Small-pox. This year there were only 4 deaths. The rate throughout England and Wales was 1·08 per 1000. In your District it is only ·5 this year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. C. MENDS-GIBSON, D.P.H., Camb.,

Medical Officer of Health.



REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

For the Year ending 31st December, 1903.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

The Town of Bungay.—The necessary connections with the Main Sewers have been made in the case of the new houses erected in Staithe Road and Webster Lane; in the latter case the main Sewer was extended for a distance of 25 yards. The open Sewers and Ditches have been thoroughly cleaned out.

The removal of the night-soil has been carried out satisfactorily; the number of Tubs emptied during the year was 34,124, an increase on last year of 1·50.

The Cowsheds and Dairies in Bungay and the District have been from time to time inspected, and show a marked improvement. 115 visits were made to the Cowsheds, and 75 to the Dairies, etc. There are 28 Cowkeepers, and about 366 Cows.

Notices for the abatement of Nuisances have been served in 54 cases, and were complied with in 50 cases; four cases were proceeded against for non-compliance with the Council's orders, and in two instances convictions were obtained. 161 visits have been made to the cottages and other premises. Disinfection of houses after infectious disease has taken place in 31 instances. Over-crowding has been dealt with in nine cases, and such over-crowding has been abated. Seven new houses have been erected and four others are nearing completion, but water certificates have not yet been granted. Improved privies and alteration to existing ones have made in 11 cases. Samples of water in five instances were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health. The certificated Slaughter House at St. Margaret's has been frequently visited and found satisfactory. The inspection of premises licensed for the sale of petroleum has been made. One Cesspool has been fumigated. Infected Army blankets to the number of 34 were collected and destroyed under my supervision. One cottage has been pulled down.

J. O. REES,
Inspector.



TABLES

Appended to Annual Report of the Medical Officer
of Health for the year 1903.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1903 and Previous Years.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.					TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non- residents register'd in Public Insti- tutions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents register'd in Public Insti- tutions beyond the District. 11	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONG- ING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number	Rate.*	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages.						Number	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births register'd	Number	Rate.*						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Rate.*	
1893	8504	257	30.22	20	77.8	117	13.78	16	...	...	12	13
1894	8440	218	25.82	18	82.5	109	11.84	11	...	...	...	...
1895	8376	222	26.5	28	126.1	127	13.96	12	...	...	...	...
1896	8312	234	28.15	31	136.7	123	14.79	21	...	...	...	...
1897	8248	194	23.76	18	92.7	122	14.79	24	...	...	...	...
1898	8185	208	25.41	35	168.2	155	18.93	16	...	...	...	...
1899	8120	195	24.06	18	92.3	105	12.93	14	...	...	...	...
1890	8056	176	21.84	22	125.0	135	16.75	27	...	...	...	...
1901	7990	197	24.65	26	131.98	104	13.01	13	...	...	...	...
1902	7926	207	26.11	19	92.6	134	16.9	22	4	...	130	16.36	
Averages for years 1893-1902	8215.7	210.8	25.67	23.5	112.58	123.1	14.79	17.6	...	...	...	...
1903	7926	179	21.32	14	78.21	99	12.48	15	6	1	93	11.73	

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), **33,586.**

Total population at all ages **7,990**
Number of inhabited houses **1,980** } At the Census of 1901.
Average number of persons per house **4.03**

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District
	DITCHINGHAM HOSPITAL	

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? Yes.

TABLE II.—Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1903 and previous years.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 BUNGAY.				2 BECCLES.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1893	5723	169	64	13	2781	88	53	7
1894	5683	146	71	14	2757	72	38	4
1895	5643	140	85	21	2733	82	42	7
1896	5603	159	80	27	2709	75	43	4
1897	5563	132	72	12	2685	62	50	6
1898	5523	129	106	28	2661	79	49	7
1899	5483	125	67	12	2636	70	38	6
1900	5445	111	81	15	2611	59	54	7
1901	5404	130	62	20	2586	67	42	6
1902	5364	130	80	15	2562	77	50	4
Averages of Years 1893 to 1902	5543·4	137·1	76·8	17·7	2672·1	73·1	45·9	5·8
1903	5364	94	65	11	2562	85	34	3

(a) The separate localities adopted for this Table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block I may, if desired, be used for the whole district: and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns *c* of this Table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-residents.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.: thus, the total of sub-columns *a*, *b*, and *c* should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12 respectively of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns *c* should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns *d* with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1903.
WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.							No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY								
	At all Ages.	At Ages†—Years.						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up-wards															
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria...	13	2	9	...	2	...	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Membranous croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	7	1	...	...	5	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	22	3	12	4	3	...	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	7	...	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Varicella ...	4	1	2	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	53	7	23	8	14	1	43	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. Mark (W) the locality in which a Workhouse is situated.
* This space may be used for record of other disease, the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notification should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital—At the Workhouse for Paupers within the District.



TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1903.

WANGFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).							TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	BUNGAY	BECCLES						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous croup ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other continued ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	6	1	...	...	...	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases ...	6	4	1	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	7	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes ...	49	6	...	1	...	5	37	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	9
All causes ...	99	14	1	2	1	27	54	65	34	...	...	...	...	...	15

NOTES.—(a) In this Table all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be included with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be included among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be excluded from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of this Table.

(b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.

(c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of this Table. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.

(d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of this Table should equal those for the year in the same localities in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of this Table should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.

(e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths certified as from diarrhoea, alone or in combination with some other cause of ill-defined nature; and also deaths certified as from

Epidemic enteritis;

Zymotic enteritis;

Epidemic diarrhoea; Summer diarrhoea;

Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea;

Choleraic diarrhoea, cholera, cholera nostras (in the absence of Asiatic cholera).

Under the heading of "Enteritis" are to be included those certified as from Gastro-enteritis, Muco-enteritis, and Gastric catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, especially those of infants, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Under the headings of "Cancer," "Phthisis" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms.

Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III. and IV., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

February 9th, 1904.

H. C. MENDS-GIBSON, D.P.H., CAMB., Medical Officer of Health.

